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Whitehall, October 27, 1778.

THE Diſpatches, of which the following are Extracts, from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, were received on Sunday laſt, from Lieutenant Grove, of His Majeſty's Ship the Apollo, which left New York on the 17th of September, and arrived at Plymouth on the 23d Inſtant.

New York, September 15, 1778.

I HAD the Honour of receiving your Lordſhip's Diſpatches of the 12th of June and 1ſt of July, by the Lord Hyde Packet, on the 18th of laſt Month, and a Triplicate of your Letter N° 7, by the Lioneſs, on the 7th Inſtant.

I detached Major General Tryon, ſome Time ago, to the Eaſt End of Long Iſland, to ſecure the Cattle on that Part; in which Situation he could either reinforce Rhode Iſland, or make a Deſcent on Connecticut, as Circumſtances might occur; and Tranſports for 4,000 Men were laying then in the Sound, and that Number of Troops ready for Embarkation on the ſhorteſt Notice.

In this State Things were, when Lord Howe ſailed for Rhode Iſland; and it was my Intention to proceed up the Sound, with the Troops above-mentioned, that they might be within his Lordſhip's Reach, in caſe we ſhould ſee an Opportunity for landing them to act with Advantage; but, on the 27th of laſt Month, at the Inſtant they were embarked, I received a Letter from Lord Howe, incloſing one from Major-General Pigot, by which I was informed, that the French Fleet had quitted Rhode Iſland; but that the Rebels were ſtill there in great Force.

I thought it adviſeable to ſail immediately for the Relief of that Place, but contrary Winds detained us till the 31ſt; and, on our Arrival, we found that the Enemy had evacuated the Iſland. For Particulars I muſt beg Leave to refer your Lordſhip to Sir Robert Pigot's Letter, a Copy of which I have the Honour to incloſe. I was not without Hopes, that I ſhould have been able to effect a Landing, in ſuch Manner as to have made the Retreat of the Rebels from Rhode Iſland very precarious; or that an Opening would have offered for attacking Providence with Advantage: Being thwarted in both theſe Views by the Retreat of the Rebels, as the Wind was fair I proceeded towards New London, where I had Reaſonto believe there were many Privateers; but the Wind coming unfavourable juſt as I arrived off that Port, and continuing ſo for Twenty-four Hours, I left the Fleet, directing Major-General Grey to proceed to Bedford, a noted Rendezvous for Privateers, &c. and in which there were a Number of captured Ships at that Time. For the Particulars of his Succeſs, which has certainly been very complete, I muſt beg Leave to refer your Lordſhip to the incloſed Letter.

I am, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Newport, Rhode Iſland, Auguſt 31, 1778.

THough by my ſeveral Letters ſince the 29th of July laſt, more eſpecially by that I had the Honour of writing by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, and the Accuracy of his Intelligence, your Excellency will have been informed of the State of Affairs here to the 28th Inſtant; yet, as many of thoſe Letters, from the Uncertainty of the Communication, may not have reached you, a Summary of the Tranſactions ſince the 29th of July, when the French Fleet arrived, to the laſt Period, will not be unneceſſary, and may help to explain ſubſequent Events.

From the firſt Appearance of the Fleet to the 8th Inſtant, our utmoſt Exertions were directed to removing to Places of Security the Proviſions, Ammunition, and Military and Naval Stores, which were either on board Ship, or on the Wharfs, preparing a fortified Camp, and diſpoſing every Thing for reſiſting the combined Attacks of the French and Rebels upon us; and I immediately withdrew from Conanicut Brown's Provincial Corps, and two Regiments of Anſpach, which had been ſtationed there. The next Morning the Guns on the Beaver Tail and Dumplin Batteries, the former of which was directed with ſome Effect againſt two Line of Battle Ships that entered the Narraganzet Paſſage, were rendered unſerviceable, as the Fleet entering the Harbour would cut off all Communication with that Iſland; of which the French Admiral ſoon after took a temporary Poſſeſſion, and landed the Marines of his Squadron. During this Period, from the Movements of the French Ships in the Seaconet on the 30th, the King's Fiſher and two Gallies were obliged to be ſet on Fire; and afterwards, on the 5th Inſtant, the four advanced Frigates, from the Approach of two of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships from the Narraganzet, were likewiſe deſtroyed, after ſaving ſome of their Stores, and ſecuring the Landing of the Seamen.

When it was evident the French Fleet were coming into the Harbour, it became neceſſary to collect our Forces, and withdraw the Troops from the North Parts of the Iſland, which was accordingly done that Evening. I likewiſe ordered all the Cattle on the Iſland to be drove within our Lines, leaving only one Cow with each Family, and every Carriage and Intrenching Tool to be ſecured, as the only Meaſures that could be deviſed to diſtreſs the Rebels and impede their Progreſs.

On the 8th Inſtant, at Noon, the French Fleet (which from it's firſt Appearance had continued with little Variation at Anchor about Three Miles from the Mouth of the Harbour) got under Way, and ſtanding in under a light Sail, kept up a warm Fire on Brenton's Point, Goat Iſland, and the North Batteries, which were manned by Seamen of the deſtroyed Frigates, and commanded by Captain Chriſtian, Lieutenants Forreſt and Otway of the Navy, who returned the Fire with great Spirit, and in a good Direction. The laſt of theſe Works had been previouſly ſtrengthened, and ſome Tranſports ſunk in it's Front, as an effectual Meaſure to block up the Paſſage between it and Roſe Iſland.

The next Morning we had the Pleaſure to ſee the Engliſh Fleet, and I immediately ſent on Board to communicate to Lord Howe our Situation, and that of the Enemy. By Nine o'Clock the following Day the French Fleet repaſſed our Batteries, and ſailed out of the Harbour, firing on them as before, and having it returned with equal Spirit on our Side. By this Cannonade from the Ships on both Days, very fortunately not One Man was hurt, or any Injury done, except to ſome Houſes in Town.

I ſhall now proceed to inform your Excellency of the

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the Movements of the Enemy from the 9th Inſtant, when they landed at Howland's Ferry.

The Badneſs of the Weather for ſome Days muſt have prevented their tranſporting of Stores, or being in Readineſs to approach us, as they did not make their Appearance near us 'till the 14th, when a large Body took Poſſeſſion of Honyman's Hill.

To repel any Attempts from that Quarter, a Breaſtwork was directed to be made along the Heights from Green End to Iriſh's Redoubt, which was ſtrengthened by an Abbatis.

On the 17th, the Enemy was diſcovered breaking Ground on Honyman's Hill, on the Summit of which, and on their Right of the Green End Road, they were conſtructing a Battery: The next Day another was commenced by them for Five Guns to their Left, and in a direct Line with the former, which was prepared for Four. On this Day a Line of Approach was likewiſe begun by them from the Battery on the Right to Green End Road, which Works we endeavoured to obſtruct by keeping a continual Fire on them. The 19th the Enemy opened their Left Battery, which obliged our Encampment to be removed further in the Rear. This Day we began another Line, for the greater Security of our Left, from Iriſh's Redoubt to Fomini Hill; and I directed a Battery of 1 Twenty four and 2 Eighteen Pounders to be raiſed on our Right Breaſt Work to counteract thoſe of the Enemy, which was opened the following Day, when they were obſerved buſied in forming a ſecond Approach from the firſt, to a nearer Diſtance on the Road.

At Noon the French Fleet again came in View, much diſabled, and anchored off the Port, where it continued 'till the 22d, when it finally diſappeared.

This Day the Rebels were conſtructing Two other Batteries much lower down the Hill than the former, one on the Right for Five, the other on the Left of Green End Road for Seven Guns, both which were opened the next Day, when I found it neceſſary to attempt ſilencing them, and therefore ordered a Battery for Seven heavy Guns, on commanding Ground, near Green End, which, from the Obſtructions given by the Enemy's Fire, could not be completed 'till the 25th, when the Rebels thought proper to cloſe the Embraſures of their lower Batteries, and make Uſe of them for Mortars. During this Time they had been conſtructing, on the Height of the Eaſt Road, another for One of Thirteen Inches; and this Day began a Third Approach in Front, and to the Right of their lower Batteries.

The 26th, obſerving the Enemy to diſcontinue their Works, and learning, from Deſerters, they were removing the Officers Baggage and Heavy Artillery, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, with a Hundred Men of the 54th Regiment, in the Night over Eaſton's Beach in Queſt of Intelligence, who with great Addreſs ſurprized and brought off a Piquet of Two Officers and Twenty-five Men, without any Loſs. Some of Colonel Fanning's Corps, at different Times, exerted themſelves in taking off People from the Enemy's advanced Poſts; but little Intelligence to be depended upon was ever obtained from them; nor were other Attempts to procure it more efficacious, as from all that could be learned, it was doubtful whether their Intentions were to attack our Lines or retreat.

On the 27th the Sphynx and Two other Ships of War arrived; and I had the Honour of being informed by Colonel Stuart of your Excellency's Intention to reinforce this Poſt.

On the following Day the Vigilant Galley took a Station to cover the Left Flank of the Army; and at Ten o'Clock that Night the Rebels made an Attempt to ſurprize a Subaltern's Piquet from the Anſpach Corps, but were repulſed, after killing One Man, and wounding Two others.

The 29th, at Break of Day, it was perceived that the Enemy had retreated during the night, upon which Major-General Preſcott was ordered to detach a Regiment from the ſecond Line under his Command, over Eaſton's Beach, towards the left Flank of the Enemy's Encampment, and a Part of Brown's Corps was directed to take Poſſeſſion of their Works. At the ſame Time Brigadier-General Smith was detached with the 22d and 43d Regiments, and the Flank Companies of the 38th and 54th, by the Eaſt Road. Major-General Loſsberg marching by the Weſt Road, with the Heſſian Chaſſeurs and the Anſpach Regiments of Voit and Seaboth, in order, if poſſible, to annoy them in their Retreat; and upon receiving a Report from General Smith, that the Rebels made a Stand, and were in Force upon Quaker's Hill, I ordered the 54th and Heſſian Regiment of Huyn, with Part of Brown's Corps, to ſuſtain him; but before they could arrive, the Perſeverence of General Smith, and the ſpirited Behaviour of the Troops, had gained Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong Poſt on Quaker's Hill, and obliged the Enemy to retire to their Works at the North End of the Iſland. On hearing a ſmart Fire from the Chaſſeurs engaged on the Weſt Road, I diſpatched Colonel Fanning's Corps of Provincials to join General Loſsberg, who obliged the Rebels to quit two Redoubts made to cover their Retreat, drove them before him, and took Poſſeſſion of Turkey Hill. Towards Evening, an Attempt being made by the Rebels to ſurround and cut off the Chaſſeurs, who were advanced on the Left, the Regiments of Fanning and Huyn were ordered up to their Support, and, after a ſmart Engagement with the Enemy, obliged them to retreat to their main Body on Windmill Hill.

To theſe Particulars I am in Juſtice obliged to add Brigadier-General Smith's Report, who, amidſt the general Tribute due to the good Conduct of every Individual under his Command, has particularly diſtinguiſhed Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and the 22d Regiment, on whom, by their Poſition, the greater Weight of the Action fell. He alſo mentions with Applauſe the ſpirited Exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Marſh and the 43d Regiment, of Captains Coore and Trench, who commanded the Flank Companies. He likewiſe acknowledges particular Obligations to all the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery, as alſo to the Seamen who were attached to the Field Pieces; and has expreſſed his Thanks to Captain Barry, of the 52d Regiment, who was a Volunteer on this Occaſion, and aſſiſted in carrying his Orders. General Losberg has given his Teſtimony of the very good Behaviour of the Anſpach Corps, commanded by Colonel de Voit, and of Captains Malſburg and Noltenius, with their Companies of Chaſſeurs.

After theſe Actions, the Enemy took Poſt in great Numbers on Windmill Hill, and employed themſelves in ſtrengthening that advantageous Situation.

This Night the Troops lay on their Arms on the Ground they had gained, and Directions were given for bringing up the Camp Equipage. Artillery were likewiſe ſent for and Preparation made to remove the Rebels from their Redoubts; but by means of the great Number of Boats, they retreated in the Night of the 30th over Briſtol and Howland's Ferry; thus relinquiſhing every Hold on the Iſland, and reſigning to us its entire Poſſeſſion.

During theſe tedious and fatiguing Operations, I was much indebted to the active Zeal of Captain Briſbane and all the Captains, other Officers and Men of the Navy, who enabled me to man the different Batteries with their moſt experienced Officers, and beſt Men, who by their Example and conſtant Attention contributed much in the Support of the Defences. And I muſt alſo take Notice of the good Inclination for the Service ſhewn by the Marines of the different Ships, which occaſioned my giving them in Charge the Defence of that principal Poſt on Fomini Hill. Nor can I conclude this Account, without expreſſing my ſincere Acknowledgments to every Officer and Soldier under my Command, and to the ſeveral Departments, for their unwearied Exertions to counteract ſo many Difficulties.

The Priſoners taken on the 29th are not many in Number; but I have Reaſon to believe the Killed and Wounded of the Rebels is greater than that in the Return I have the Honor to incloſe you of ours.

Return

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Sir Robert Pigot. Rhode Iſland, Auguſt 29, 1778.

Flank Companies, 38th, 54th. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 Lieuenenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Rank and File, miſſing.

22d Regiment. 11 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 3 Enſigns, 2 Serjeants, 48 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

43d Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, killed; 2 Enſigns, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

Royal Artillery. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, 1 Driver, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 10 Rank and File, 2 Drivers, wounded.

Huyn's Regiment. 1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 5 Serjeants, 51 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, miſſing.

1ſt Battalion Anſpach. 2 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

2d Battalion ditto. 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

Heſſian Chaſſeurs. 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

Heſſian Artillery. 1 Serjeant wounded.

King's American Regiment. 1 Volunteer, 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Enſigns, 2 Serjeants, 15 Rank and File, wounded.

Seamen. 1 killed; 1 wounded.

Total. 1 Captain, 1 Volunteer, 4 Serjeants, 31 Rank and File, 1 Driver, killed. 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 7 Enſigns, 13 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 180 Rank and File, 2 Drivers, wounded. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, miſſing.

(Signed) R. PIGOT.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded and miſſing.

Flank Companies. Lieutenant Swiney, 38th, Priſoner. Lieutenant Layard, 54th, wounded.

22d Regiment. Lieutenant Cleghorn, Enſigns Borland, Proctor, and Adam, wounded.

43d Regiment. Enſigns Roche and Affleck wounded.

Royal Artillery. Second-Lieutenant Kemble wounded.

Huyn's Regiment. Captain Schallern killed. Captain Wagener wounded.

Heſſian Chaſſeurs. Captain Noltenius, Bunau's Regiment, Lieutenant Murarius, Langrave's, wounded.

King's American Regiment. Lieutenant Campbell, Enſigns Euſtick and Purdy, wonnded.

Volunteer Euſtace, King's American Regiment, killed.

(Signed) R. PIGOT.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Grey to His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated on board the Carysfort Frigate off Bedford Harbour, September 6, 1778.

I AM happy to be able to acquaint you, that I have been ſo fortunate, in the fulleſt Manner, to execute the Service your Goodneſs entruſted me with at Bedford and Fair Haven.

A favorable Wind, and every poſſible Exertion and Aſſiſtance received from the Navy, enabled us to land ſo rapidly, Yeſterday Evening about Six o'Clock, that the Enemy had a very few Hours Notice of our Approach: The Buſineſs was finiſhed, and the Troops all re embarked this Morning by Twelve o'Clock, with the Loſs, which particularly gives me Pleaſure and Content, of only Five or Six Men wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. The Stores deſtroyed were valuable, and the Number of Seips burnt about 70, Privateers and other Ships, ready with their Cargoes in for ſailing. The only Battery they had was on the Fair Haven Side, an encloſed Fort with Eleven Pieces of Cannon, which was abandoned, and the Cannon properly demoliſhed by Captain Scott, Commanding Officer of the Artillery, and the Magazine blown up.

I cannot enough praiſe the Spirit, Zeal and Activity of the Troops you have honored me with the Command of upon this Service, alſo their Sobriety in the Midſt of Temptation, and Obedience to Orders, as not one Houſe in Bedford and Fair Haven, I think, was conſumed that could be avoided, except thoſe with Stores.

I write in Haſte, and not a little tired, therefore muſt beg Leave to refer you for the late Plan o Operations and Particulars to Captain Andre.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1778.

IN Obedience to His Majeſty's Commands ſignified to me by your Lordſhip, every neceſſary Step ſhall be taken by me, for the ſtrict Obſervance of what is ſtipulated in the Convention of Saratoga, on the Part of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, as well as the fulleſt Aſſurance given, that the Troops when embarked ſhall be ſent to Great Britain, and every Condition agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major-General Gates, reſpecting them, faithfully obſerved.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated New York, Sept. 21, 1778, brought by His Majeſty's Ship the Eagle, and received the 26th Inſtant.

IN my laſt I had the Honor to inform your Lordſhip of the Succeſs of Major-General Grey at Bedford and Fair-Haven. I have now the Pleaſure to tranſmit an Account of his whole Proceedings upon that Expedition, which will ſhew how effectually this Enterprize has been executed, and the very great Loſs the Enemy have ſuſtained; at the ſame Time that it reflects much Honor upon the Abilities of the General, and the Behaviour of the Troops employed on the Occaſion.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Grey to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated on Board the Carysfort, Whiteſtone, Sept. 18, 1778.

SIR,

IN the Evening of the 4th Inſtant, the Fleet, with the Detachment under my Command, ſailed from New London, and ſtood to the Eaſtward with a very favorable Wind. We were only retarded in the Run from thence to Buzzard's Bay, by the altering our courſe for ſome Hours in the Night, in conſequence of the Diſcovery of a ſtrange Fleet, which was not known to be Lord Howe's until Morning. By Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 5th, the Ships were at an Anchor in Clark's Cove, and the Boats having been previouſly hoiſted out, the Debarkation of the Troops took place immediately. I proceeded without Loſs of Time to deſtroy the Veſſels and Stores, in the whole Extent of Accuſhnet River (about ſix Miles) particularly at Bedford and Fair-Haven, and having diſmantled and burnt a Fort on the Eaſt Side of the River, mounting Eleven Pieces of heavy Cannon, with a Magazine and Barracks, completed the Re-embarkation before Noon the next Day. I refer Your Excellency to the annexed Return for the Enemy's Loſſes, as far as we were able to aſcertain them, and for our own Caſualties.

The Wind did not admit of any further Movement of the Fleet the 6th and 7th, than hauling a little Diſtance from the Shore. Advantage was taken of this Circumſtance to burn a large Privateer Ship on the Stocks, and to ſend a ſmall Armament of Boats, with Two Galleys, to deſtroy two or three Veſſels, which being in the Stream, the Troops had not been able to ſet Fire to.

From the Difficulties in paſſing out of Buzzard's Bay into the Vineyard Sound, through Quickſe's Hole, and from Head Winds, the Fleet did not reach Holme's Hole Harbour, in the Iſland of Martha's Vineyard, until the 10th. The Tranſports with the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, and 33d Regiment, were anchored without the Harbour, as I had

had at that Time a Service in View for thoſe Corps, whilſt the Buſineſs of collecting Cattle ſhould be carrying on upon the Iſland. I was obliged by contrary Winds to relinquiſh my Deſigns.

On our Arrival off the Harbour, the Inhabitants ſent Perſons on Board to aſk my Intentions with reſpect to them, to whom a Requiſition was made of the Arms of the Militia, the Public Money, 300 Oxen, and 10,000 Sheep. They promiſed each of theſe Articles ſhould be delivered without Delay. I afterwards found it neceſſary to ſend ſmall Detachments into the Iſland, and detain the deputed Inhabitants for a Time, in order to accelerate their Compliance with the Demand.

The 12th I was able to embark on Board the Veſſels, which arrived that Day from Rhode Iſland, 6000 Sheep, and 130 Oxen.

The 13th and 14th were employed in embarking Cattle and Sheep on Board our own Fleet; in deſtroying ſome Salt-Works; in burning or taking in the Inlets what Veſſels and Boats could be found, and in receiving the Arms of the Militia. I here again refer your Excellency to Returns.

On the 15th the Fleet left Martha's Vineyard; and, after ſuſtaining, the next Day, a very ſevere Gale of Wind, arrived the 17th at Whiteſtone, without any material Damage.

I hold myſelf much obliged to the commanding Officers of Corps, and to the Troops in general, for the Alacrity with which every Service was performed.

I have the Honor to be, &c.
CHARLES GREY, *M. G.*

Return of Killed, Wounded and Miſſing, of the Detachment under the Command of Major-General Grey.

1*ſt Battalion Light Infantry.* 1 wounded, 3 miſſing.
1*ſt Battalion of Grenadiers.* 1 killed; 1 wounded; 3 miſſing.
33*d Regiment.* 1 miſſing.
42*d Regiment.* 1 wounded; 8 miſſing.
46*th Regiment.* 1 miſſing.
64*th Regiment.* 1 wounded.
Total. 1 killed. 4 wounded. 16 miſſing.

The Enemy's Loſs, which came to our Knowledge, was an Officer and 3 Men killed by the advanced Parties of Light Infantry, who, on receiving a Fire from the Incloſures, ruſhed on with their Bayonets. Sixteen were brought Priſoners from Bedford, to exchange for that Number miſſing from the Troops.

(Signed) CHARLES GREY, *M. G.*

Return of Veſſels and Stores deſtroyed on Accuſhnet River, the 5th of September, 1778.

8 Sail of large Veſſels from 200 to 300 Tons, moſt of them Prizes.
6 Armed Veſſels carrying from 10 to 16 Guns.
A Number of Sloops and Schooners of inferior Size, amounting in all to 70, beſides Whale-Boats and others: Amongſt the Prizes were Three taken by Count d'Eſtaing's Fleet.
26 Store-houſes at Bedford, ſeveral at M'Pherſon's Wharf, Crans Mills and Fair Haven: Theſe were filled with very great Quantities of Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, Coffee, Tobacco, Cotton, Tea, Medicines, Gunpowder, Sailcloth, Cordage, &c.
Two large Rope-walks.

At Falmouth in the Vineyard Sound, the 10th of September 1778.

2 Sloops and a Schooner taken by the Galleys, 1 loaded with Staves.
1 Sloop burnt.

In Old Town Harbour, Martha's Vineyard,

1 Brig of 150 Tons Burthen, burnt by the Scorpion.
1 Schooner of 70 Tons Burthen, burnt by ditto.
23 Whale Boats taken or deſtroyed.
A Quantity of Plank taken.

At Holmes's Hole, Martha's Vineyard.

4 Veſſels, with ſeveral Boats, taken or deſtroyed.
A Salt Work deſtroyed, and a conſiderable Quantity of Salt taken.

Arms taken at Martha's Vineyard..

388 Stand, with Bayonets, Pouches, &c. ſome Powder, and a Quantity of Lead, as by Artillery Return.

At the Battery near Fair Haven, and on Clark's Point.

13 Pieces of Iron Ordnance deſtroyed, the Magazine blown up, and the Platforms, &c. and Barracks for 200 Men, burnt.

£ 1000 Sterling in Paper, the Amount of a Tax collected by Authority of the Congreſs, was received at Martha's Vineyard from the Collector.

Cattle and Sheep taken from Martha's Vineyard.

300 Oxen. 10,000 Sheep.

(Signed) CHARLES GREY, *M. G.*

Return of Ammunition, Arms and Accoutrements, &c. which were brought in by the Militia on the Iſland of Martha's Vineyard, agreeable to Major-General Grey's Order, received at Holmes's Cove, September 12, 13, *and* 14, 1778.

Tiſbury. 132 Firelocks; 16 Bayonets; 44 Cartridge Boxes or Pouches; 11 Swords or Hangers; 22 Powder Horns.
Chilmark. 2 Halberts; 127 Firelocks; 20 Bayonets; 30 Cartridge Boxes or Pouches; 12 Swords or Hangers; 40 Powder Horns; 2 Piſtols; 1 Drum.
Old Town. 129 Firelocks; 13 Bayonets; 3 Cartridge Boxes or Pouches; 2 Swords or Hangers; 9 Powder Horns, 2 Piſtols.
Total. 2 Halberts; 388 Firelocks; 49 Bayonets; 77 Cartridge Boxes or Pouches; 25 Swords or Hangers; 71 Powder Horns; 4 Piſtols; 1 Drum.

N. B. 1 Barrel, 1 Half Barrel, and 1 Quarter Barrel of Powder; a great Number of Lead Shot or Balls of different Sizes in Bags and Boxes; and a great many Flints.

(Signed) DAVID SCOTT, Captain Royal Reg. of Artillery.

Admiralty Office, October 27, 1778.

THE Diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount Howe, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships in North America, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are Extracts, were brought to this Office on Sunday laſt by Lieutenant Grove, of His Majeſty's Ship the Apollo, which Ship left New York the 17th of laſt Month, and arrived at Plymouth the 22d Inſtant.

Eagle, off Sandy Hook, Auguſt 17, 1778.

IN Conſequence of the Determination ſignified in my Letter of the 31ſt paſt, and the Intelligence I had ſubſequently received, that the French Squadron was ſeparated into different Detachments, ſtationed off of the Entrance of the Middle Channel, and in the Narraganſet and Seakonet Paſſages, for the Attack of Rhode Iſland, I attempted ſailing from Sandy Hook the 2d Inſtant, with the Ships of War and attendant Veſſels named in the annexed Liſt, to profit by any Opportunity which might offer for taking Advantage of the Enemy in that divided Situation, and for the Relief, in that Caſe, of the Garriſon at Newport; but the Wind veering back to the Southward, and not afterwards correſponding ſooner with the riſing of the Tide upon the Bar, my Departure was neceſſarily poſtponed until the Morning of the 6th; and I anchored the Squadron off of Point Judith the Evening of the 9th.

The Toulon Squadron had paſſed the Batteries at the Entrance of the Harbour the preceding Day, and was moſtly placed cloſe over to the Conanicut Shore, in the middle Channel from Race Iſland Northward towards Dyers and Prudence Iſlands.

Being thereby enabled to communicate immediately with the Garriſon, I was informed by Captain Briſbane

Briſbane of the Progreſs of the Enemy's Operations, together with the Deſtruction of the Frigates, and other Particulars ſince the Dates of his earlier Reports, as ſtated in the Copies of his ſeveral Letters herewith incloſed. By an Officer from the Major General Sir Robert Pigot I was at the ſame Time adviſed, that he had been obliged to evacuate Conanicut, as well as all his Out poſts on the Northern Parts of Rhode Iſland, and to confine his Defence to the Lines conſtructed on the Heights adjacent to the Town of Newport. Under theſe Circumſtances I judged it was impracticable to afford the General any eſſential Relief

The Wind changing to the North-Eaſt next Morning, the French Admiral ſtood out of the Port with the Twelve Two-decked Ships of his Squadron, named in the Liſt tranſmitted with your Letter dated the 3d of May.

Deeming the Superiority of the Enemy's Force too great to come to Action with them, if it could be avoided, whilſt they poſſeſſed the Weather-gage, I ſteered with the Squadron formed in Order of Battle to the Southward, in the Hope of having the Wind in from the Sea, as, by the Appearance of the Weather, was to be expected later in the Day: And, retaining the Fire ſhips only, I ſent Directions for the Bombs and Gallies to make Sail with the Sphynx for New York.

The Enemy being equally attentive to the ſame Object, no material Uſe could be made in an Alteration of the Wind, for a ſhort Time, to the Southward of the Eaſt. I therefore continued the ſame Courſe the reſt of the Day, under a Proportion of Sail for the Phœnix, Experiment and Pearl, having the three Fire-Ships in Tow, to keep Company with Facility: The French Ships advancing, though unequally, with all their Sail abroad.

The relative Poſition of the two Squadrons (about North and South from each other) remained the ſame on the Morning of the 11th; but by the Increaſe of Diſtance between them at Break of Day, it appeared that the Enemy had kept nearer the Wind during the Night, as their headmoſt Ships were then Hull down.

The Wind continuing to the Eaſt North Eaſt, and having no further Expectation of being able to gain the Advantage of the Enemy with reſpect to it, as before propoſed, I altered the Direction of the Ships by ſucceſſive Changes of the Courſe in the ſame View; or, failing ſtill in that Attempt, to await the Approach of the Enemy, with the Squadron formed in Line of Battle ahead from the Wind to Starboard; and about Four in the Evening I made the Signal for the Ships to cloſe to the Centre, when they ſhortened Sail accordingly. I had moved ſome Time before from the Eagle into the Apollo, to be better ſituated for directing the ſubſequent Operations of the Squadron.

The Bearing of the Enemy's Van (then under their Top-ſails, between Two and Three Miles diſtant) was altered ſince the Morning from the Eaſt-North-Eaſt to South-South-Eaſt; and the French Admiral had formed his Line to engage the Britiſh Squadron to Leeward. He ſoon after bore away to the Southward, apparently from the State of the Weather; which, by the Wind freſhening much with frequent Rain ſince the Morning, was now rendered very unfavourable for coming to Action with any ſuitable Effect.

The Wind increaſing greatly that Night, and continuing violent with a conſiderable Sea until the Evening of the 13th, I was ſeparated from the reſt of the Squadron in the Apollo, (where I had been compelled by the Weather to remain) with the Centurion, Ardent, Richmond, Vigilant, Roebuck, and Phœnix; and, as I afterwards found, many of the other Ships had been alſo much diſperſed.

The Apollo's Main-Maſt being dangerouſly ſprung in the Partners, which made it neceſſary to cut away the Top-Maſt to ſave the Lower Maſt, and having loſt her Fore-Maſt in the Night of the Twelfth, I embarked in the Phœnix, when the Weather became more moderate later in the Day, to collect the diſperſed Ships, and ſent the Roebuck (which had loſt the Head of her Mizen Maſt) to attend the Apollo to Sandy Hook.

Having afterwards proceeded in the Centurion to the Southward, upon hearing ſeveral Guns on that Bearing in the Morning of the 15th, I diſcovered Ten Sail of the French Squadron, ſome at Anchor in the Sea, about Twenty-five Leagues Eaſtward, from Cape May; leaving the Centurion thereupon, in a ſuitable Station, to direct any of the diſperſed Ships, or thoſe which might arrive of Vice-Admiral Byron's Squadron, after me, I repaired directly in the Phœnix for the appointed Rendezvous, and joined the reſt of the Squadron, this Evening, off of Sandy Hook.

The chief Damage ſuſtained in the Squadron by the Effects of the late Gale of Wind, beſides what I have before related, was confined to the Cornwall and Raiſonable; the Main-Maſt of the former, and Bowſprit of the laſt being ſprung; but the Cornwall's Maſt will ſoon be rendered ſerviceable. And the Thunder Bomb is ſtill miſſing.

My Obſervations on the Ships of the French Squadron were confined ſolely to the Diſcovery of their Poſition. The Particulars of their Situation I have to add, were communicated by the different Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships, which had been croſſed earlier upon them.

The Languedoc and Tonant had loſt all their Maſts, the Main-Maſt of the latter excepted. The Languedoc was met in that Condition in the Evening of the 13th, and attacked by the Renown with ſuch Advantage, that the moſt happy Conſequences might have been expected from Captain Dawſon's reſolute Efforts the next Morning, if the Execution of his Purpoſe had not been prevented by the Arrival of Six Sail of the French Squadron, which then joined the diſabled Ship.

A ſimilar Attempt, with the like Proſpect of Succeſs, was made the ſame Night by Commodore Hotham in the Preſton, on the Tonant; and the Continuance of the Action, the next Morning, neceſſarily declined for the ſame Reaſon.

Neither of the Two Fifty-Gun Ships received any material Damage in thoſe ſpirited Undertakings, beſides the Loſs of the Preſton's Fore Yard, which is rendered very unſerviceable.

On the 16th, the Iſis was chaſed and engaged by a French Seventy-four-Gun Ship, bearing a Flag at the Mizen Top-Maſt Head, and therefore ſuppoſed to be the Zelé. The Lords Commiſſioners will ſee in the Copy of the incloſed Report from Captain Raynor, the Event of that very unequal Conteſt. But it is requiſite that I ſhould ſupply the Deficiency of his Recital, by obſerving to their Lordſhips, that the Superiority acquired over the Enemy in the Action, appears to be not leſs an Effect of Captain Raynor's very ſkilful Management of his Ship, than of his diſtinguiſhed Reſolution, and the Bravery of his Men and Officers.

My chief Attention will be directed to a ſpeedy Diſpatch of the needful Repairs and Supplies in the Ships capable of being made ſooneſt ready for Service. The Experiment has been ordered off of Rhode Iſland to procure Advices of the State of the Garriſon at Newport; for the reducing of which the Rebels have been unavoidably left at Liberty to land any Force they may have drawn down to the adjacent Coaſts, upon Rhode Iſland.

I am with great Conſideration, &c.

HOWE.

P. S. Since my Return to this Port, I have received Letters from Captain Hawker, to acquaint me with the Loſs of the Mermaid, which was forced on Shore near Senepuxen by the French Squadron, when the Enemy arrived firſt off of the Delaware towards the Beginning of laſt Month.

List of the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships which sailed from Sandy-Hook under the Command of the Vice-Admiral the Viscount Howe, August 6, 1778.

THIRD RATE.

	Guns.	Men.	
Eagle,	64	522	Vice-Admiral the Viscount Howe.—Captains Duncan and Curtis.
Trident,	64	517	Commodore Elliot.—Captain Molloy.

FOURTH RATE.

Preston,	50	367	Commodore Hotham.—Captain Uppleby.

THIRD RATE.

Cornwall,	74	600	Captain Edwards.
Nonsuch,	64	500	Captain Griffith.
Raisonable,	64	500	Captain Fitzherbert.
Somerset,	64	500	Captain Ourry.
St. Alban's,	64	500	Captain Onslow.
Ardent,	64	500	Captain Keppel.

FOURTH RATE.

Centurion,	50	350	Captain Brathwaite.
Experiment,	50	320	Captain Sir James Wallace.
Isis,	50	350	Captain Raynor.
Renown,	50	350	Captain Dawson (acting.)

FIFTH RATE.

Phœnix,	44	280	Captain Parker.
Roebuck,	44	280	Captain Hamond.
Venus,	36	240	Captain Williams.
Richmond,	32	220	Captain Gidoin.
Pearl,	32	220	Captain Linzee.
Apollo,	32	220	Captain Pownoll.

SIXTH RATE.

Sphynx,	20	160	Captain Græme.

Sloop Nautilus, 16 Guns, 125 Men, Capt. Becher.
Armed Ship Vigilant, 20 Guns, 150 Men, Captain Christian.
Fireship Strombolo, 45 Men, Captain Aplin.
Ditto Sulphur, 45 Men, Captain Watt.
Ditto Volcano, 45 Men, Captain O'Hara.
Bomb Vessel Thunder, 8 Guns, 80 Men, Captain Gambier.
Ditto Carcass, 70 Men, Lieut. Edwards (acting.)
Galley Philadelphia, Lieutenant Paterson.
Ditto Hussar, Lieutenant Sir James Barclay.
Ditto Ferret, Lieutenant O'Brien.
Ditto Cornwallis, Lieutenant Spry.

HOWE.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Brisbane to the Viscount Howe, dated Flora off Newport, July 27, 1778.

MY LORD,

I Have just now the Honor of your Lordship's Letter of the 19th Instant, in Answer to mine of the 7th by the Falcon, since which I wrote you by the Fowey on the 19th: Also your Lordship's Orders to make War upon, take or destroy all Ships of the French Nation appearing on the Coast of North America; and have given Orders, in Consequence thereof, to the Captains and Commanders of the several Ships and Vessels under my Orders.

Major-General Sir Robert Pigot acquaints me, the Batteries on Goat Island, Brenton's Neck, Dumplins, and that at the North End of the Town, are put in the best State of Defence possible for the Time, in order to prevent any hostile Intention of the Enemy.

Agreable to your Lordship's Intimation respecting the Ships under my Orders, should the Enemy appear, and endeavour to get in, I shall take the best Precautions, according to Circumstances, for their Safety. I must observe to your Lordship, that Lieutenant Knowles, agreeable to my Directions, has got all the Transports and other Vessels into the inner Harbour, and placed the Grand Duke Storeship across the Mouth of the North Entrance, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the Enemy's destroying them: The Pigot, and Rebel Galley Spitfire, are placed at the South Entrance to answer the same Purpose; and, in case the Enemy should come in, Lieutenant Knowles has Directions to scuttle the Transports.

As soon as I have Reason to apprehend the Enemy's Intention is not to attack this Port, I shall employ one of the advanced Ships with the Sphynx to convoy the Wood Vessels from Huntingdon to this Port, and place the Pigot Galley in her Station.

As soon as I am joined by the Ship your Lordship intends assisting me with for the Protection of the Wood Vessels, I shall employ her in convoying such of them as the General may think proper to send to Fort-Pond Bay.

In my present Situation I know no Mode of supplying the New Galley with Guns of the nearest Calibre she is constructed to bear, but by taking the 2 Eighteen-pounders out of the Rebel Galley Spitfire, which I propose doing if the Carriages will answer.

The Complements of the Pigot and Spitfire are nearly complete, and the Deficiencies shall be made up.

I have given the Surgeon of the Flora Directions to purchase Medicines for the Prisoners, agreeable to your Lordship's Directions on that Head; and have divided the Prisoners into Two Ships, separating those taken in Arms from the rest.

The 10 British Seamen brought from Boston are fit for Service; have been exchanged within the Limits of your Lordships former Directions, and distributed amongst the Ships, in order to complete their Complements: But as I have already acquainted General Sullivan, that, agreeable to your Lordship's Orders, none of the New England Prisoners could be exchanged until Restitution was made for the Circumstance of the Royal Bounty; and from a Rebel Colonel being very desirous to come to Newport to confer with General Pigot, he, as well as myself, have Reason to believe it has taken a proper Effect, from the Idea they are to be sent to England: The Conference will shew the Event.

Yesterday the Sphynx arrived from assisting in convoying the Vessels up the Sound: I intended to have sent her to cruize 10 or 12 Leagues to the Southward of Block Island, to prevent any Vessels bound to the Port of New York falling into the Enemy's Hands; but as Captain Harmood acquaints me he has been informed by the People on Long Island that they have left the Hook, I shall order her to cruize between the Harbour's Mouth and Block Island, in order to give the earliest Intelligence.

As Lieutenant Andrew Congalton, First Lieutenant of the Flora, still continues incapable of Duty, from the Wound he received some Time ago, I have given an Order to Mr. Smith, Master's Mate, to act as Second Lieutenant until his Recovery, or your Lordship's Pleasure is further known.

Captain Harmood's Orders from Admiral Gambier being to return immediately, I have therefore dispatched him, with Orders to return to his Station, and forward my Letter to your Lordship as soon as possible.

I am, with great Respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
J. BRISBANE.

*** *There being no Possibility of Printing the Whole of Lord Howe's Dispatches To-night, the Remainder will be published in a Supplemental Gazette To-morrow.*

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 23d of *October*, 1778,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the Tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further spreading "of the Contagious Disorder among the Horned "Cattle in Great Britain," His Majesty is empowered

ered, (amongſt other Things) from Time to Time, as often as he ſhall find it neceſſary ſo to do, by His Royal Proclamation, to be iſſued by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, or by His Order in Council to be publiſhed in the London Gazette, to prohibit generally, or from any particular Country or Countries, or from the Iſles of Alderney, Jerſey, Guernſey, or any of the Iſlands or Dominions belonging to Great Britain, the Importation of any Cattle, or of any Manner of Hides or Skins, Horns or Hoofs, or any other Part of any Cattle or Beaſt, into the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or into any of the Iſlands or Dominions thereto belonging: And whereas His Majeſty hath received Information, that the Diſtemper amongſt the Horned Cattle has broke out in the Ukraine:—His Majeſty doth thereupon, with the Advice of His Privy Council, find it neceſſary to Order, and doth hereby accordingly Order and Command, that no Horned Cattle, nor any Manner of Hides, Skins, Horns, Hoofs, or other Part of any Horned Cattle or Beaſt, nor any Hay, Straw, Litter, Fodder, or other Things which have been employed about Infected Cattle, or the Hides or any other Part of ſuch Cattle, or have been in or near the Places where any ſuch Infection hath been, and are liable to retain the ſame, ſhall be imported from any Ports or other Places within the Dominions of Ruſſia or Poland, until His Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhall be further ſignified. And His Majeſty is further pleaſed, with the Advice aforeſaid, to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the utmoſt Care be taken not to permit any Entry to be paſſed for any Cattle, or for any Manner of Hides or Skins, Horns or Hoofs, or any other Part of any Cattle or Beaſt, which are already, or may hereafter be, brought from the Places aforementioned, directly or indirectly, into any of the Ports of Great Britain or Ireland, until further Order. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lord Lieutenant of His Majeſty's Kingdom of Ireland, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

G. Chetwynd.

Navy-Office, October 23, 1778.

THE Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy give Notice, that on Friday next, at Noon, they will be ready to receive Propoſals for performing the under-mentioned Paviours Work at the Marine Barracks at Chatham, viz.

About 740 *Yards, with hard round Purbeck Squares, not leſs than* 5 *Inches deep;*

About 2800 *Yards, with Kentiſh Raggs, from* 6 *to* 8 *Inches deep;*

The Whole to be laid in ſkreened Gravel, or ſharp Sand, agreeable to ſuch Form and Levels as ſhall be directed, the Contractor defraying all Expences attending the Execution of the ſaid Works.

Victualling Office, October 26, 1778.

THE Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Monday the 30*th of November next they will be ready to receive Tenders in Writing, (ſealed up) and treat with ſuch Perſons as may be inclinable to undertake to furniſh Sea Proviſions to ſuch of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels as may touch at Bantry Bay and Dingle in Ireland, and be in Want thereof.*

The Conditions of the Contract may be ſeen at the Secretary's Office at this Office, or by applying to the Collectors or Chief Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Bantry Bay and Dingle in Ireland.

And all Perſons who may think proper to make Tenders upon the ſaid Occaſion are deſired to take Notice, that no Regard will be had to any Tender that ſhall not be delivered to the Board before One o'Clock on the ſaid 30*th of November next; nor unleſs the Perſon who makes the Tender, or ſome Perſon on his Behalf, attends, to anſwer for him when called for.*

Victualling-Office, October 15, 1778.

THE Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that there is Money in the Hands of the Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Navy to pay Intereſt and Non-Intereſt Bills, regiſtered on the Courſe of the Victualling, in the Months of July, Auguſt, September, and October, 1777, *in order that the Perſons poſſeſſed of the ſaid Bills may bring them to this Office, to be aſſigned for Payment.*

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Andromeda, Henry Bryne, Eſq; Commander, who were actually on Board at the deſtroying of the Angelica American Privateer, on the 30*th of May,* 1778, *that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Bounty of Head-money, on Board, at Portſmouth, on Saturday the* 31*ſt Inſtant; and the Shares then remaining unpaid will be recalled at the Fountain Tavern at Portſmouth, on the Firſt Monday in every Month for Three Years to come.*

Thomas Binsfield, *of Portſmouth, Agent.*

To CHRISTIAN VAN TEYLINGEN, late of the City of London, Eſq.

YOU are hereby deſired to take Notice, that unleſs you pay to Meſſ. Martin, Stone, Blackwell, and Foote, Bankers, in Lombard-ſtreet, London, on or before the 15th Day of December next, the Money which you owe to them, for Principal, Intereſt, Coſts and Charges, and thereby redeem the Diamond Ring, Diamond Aigrette, Diamond Sleeve-knot, the Pearls, and other Things, which, in the Year 1773, you depoſited and pledged with them, on Account of a Sum of Money which they have advanced and paid for you, they will cauſe the ſaid Diamonds, Pearls, and other Things, to be publickly ſold, by Auction, on the 16th Day of the ſaid Month of December, between the Hours of Twelve and Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of that Day, at the George and Vulture Tavern, in George-yard, Lombard-ſtreet, London, for the beſt Price that can be then gotten for the ſame.

October 24, 1778.

Sheffield, October 22, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip between Joſhua Cawton and Son, of Sheffield in the County of York, Table Knife Cutlers, is diſſolved; and all Perſons having any Demands on the ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to ſend in their Accounts to the ſaid Joſhua Cawton; and all Debts owing to the ſaid Partnerſhip are to be paid to him only.

Joſhua Cawton.
Benjamin Cawton.

Notice to Creditors.

ALexander Porteous, Fleſher in Edinburgh, gave in a Petition to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, praying for a Sequeſtration of his Eſtate, which was awarded accordingly upon the 5th of September laſt; and, upon a Minute and Recommendation from his Creditors, the Lord Weſthall, Ordinary on the Bills, did, upon the 10th of October inſtant, nominate Alexander Ferguſon, Writer in Edinburgh, to be Factor; and appointed the Creditors to meet at Edinburgh, and within the Exchange Coffee-houſe there, on Wedneſday the 18th of November next, at Twelve o'Clock Noon, in order to their continuing the ſaid Alexander Ferguſon Factor, or chuſing another Factor, or a Truſtee or Truſtees, in his Place.

Alex. Ferguſon.

Notice to the Creditors of Joſeph Read, Bleacher, at Ingliſgreen,

THAT, upon the 15th of September, 1778, the Lord Weſthall, Ordinary on the Bills, did ſequeſtrate the whole Perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Read, ſituate within the Juriſdiction of the Court; and, upon the 1ſt of October in the ſaid Year, his Lordſhip appointed Allan Turner, Printer at Ingliſgreen, to be Factor thereon, in Terms of the late Act of Parliament concerning Inſolvent Debtors, paſſed in the 12th Year of His preſent Majeſty; and further, his Lordſhip appointed the Creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Read to meet within John's Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th of November next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, in order to their continuing the ſaid Factor, or chuſing another Factor, or a Truſtee or Truſtees, in his Place, in Terms of the ſaid Statute: Of all which, Notice is hereby given by the Factor to the Creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Read, agreeable to an Appointment of Court and the foreſaid Statute.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Gladman, of Studham in the County of Hertford, Butcher, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet at the Swan Inn, in Market Street in the County of Hertford, on Tueſday the 10th Day of November next, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the Propoſals then to be made of and concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; and on other Buſineſs relating to the ſaid Bankrupt's Affairs.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Samuel Williamſon, late of Great Neſton in the County of Cheſter, Check-manufacturer, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 16th and 17th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on each Day, at the Coach and Horſes, in Northgate-ſtreet in the City of Cheſter, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chooſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Derbyſhire, Attorney, in Cheſter.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Richard Radenhurſt, of Birmingham in the County of Warwick, Factor, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 30th Day of October inſtant, on the 11th Day of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon on each of the ſaid Days, at Cooke's Coffee-houſe, in Cherry-ſtreet, Birmingham, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thomas Lee, Attorney, in Birmingham.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Samuel Du Gue, of the Pariſh of the Holy Trinity in the County of the City of Exeter, Merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 4th and 11th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon on each Day, at Swale's Wine Cellar, in the City of Exeter, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chooſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Meſſ. Williams and Son, Attornies, in Exeter.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt James Kelcey, of the Pariſh of Wormſhill in the County of Kent, Miller, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 2d and 23d Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on each Day, at the Roſe Inn, in Sittingborne in the ſaid County, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. John Hinde, Attorney, at Milton next Sittingborne in Kent.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Vowell, of Sherborne in the County of Dorſet, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 6th and 7th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Five in the Afternoon on each Day, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Richard Edmunds, Attorney, at his Seat in the Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Joſeph Boyter, of the City of New Sarum in the County of Wilts, Innholder, Victualler, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 7th and 14th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Ten in the Forenoon on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of George Webb, the Black Horſe Inn, in Sarum, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees; and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination; and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Henry Dench, Attorney, in Saliſbury.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Rhoades the Younger, late of Hales Owen in the County of Salop, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 13th and 14th Days of November next, and on the 8th Day of December following, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon on each of the ſaid Day, at the Houſe of John Caddick, called the Buſh Inn, in Dudley in the County of Worceſter, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Thomas Richards, Attorney, in Dudley, Worceſterſhire.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt William Lee, of Chelſea in the County of Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 17th Day of November next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be diſallowed.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Eaton, late of the Town of Liverpool in the County of Lancaſter, Mariner, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Thomas Eaton hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice that, by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the 18th Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 17th Day of November next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt John Phillips, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, London, Grocer, have certified to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid John Phillips hath conformed according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 17th of November next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Richard Watlington, of Pall-mall in the County of Middleſex, Wine-merchant, have certified to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Richard Watlington hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 17th Day of November next.

Erratum in the Gazette of Saturday laſt. In the Advertiſement for a Meeting of the Creditors of Miles Barber, at the Rainbow Coffee-houſe, Cornhill, for Tueſday the 2d of November next, read Monday the 2d of November next.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette
OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1778. Nº 11921.

Published by Authority.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Brisbane to the Viscount Howe, dated, Flora, Newport, Rhode Island, July 29, 1778.

MY LORD,

I DID myself the Honor of writing to you the 27th Instant, in answer to your Lordship's of the 19th, to which I beg Leave to refer you, and which was to have been forwarded to your Lordship by the Falcon, who sailed the 28th Instant; but the Wind blowing strong Southerly, she returned in the Afternoon. The next Morning about Ten o'Clock, on the breaking up of a Fog, a French Fleet appeared in Sight, consisting of 12 Sail of the Line, and 4 Frigates, pretty near the S. E. Point of the Island; they anchored just without Brenton's Ledge, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. In the Evening Two Frigates and an Armed Brig went up the Seconnet, and anchored in the Station appointed to the King's-fisher, who, with the Galleys, retreated above Fogland Battery.

The next Morning, the 30th Instant, Two Line of Battle Ships ran up the Naraganset Passage, off the North End of Connanicut, where they remain at Anchor: The rest still at Anchor without.

The General has thought proper to withdraw all the Troops from Connanicut, destroyed the Battery, and taken off the Stock: The Battery on the Dumplins is likewise destroyed.

I have got the Flora into the inner Harbour; and as Cannon are much wanted for the Batteries, and exterior Defence of the Island, I shall land them, with the Powder, Ammunition, &c. Part of the Provisions are already got out; and I shall proceed in getting out the Remainder, with such other Stores as can be saved; and have every Thing prepared to set Fire to the Ship, when all Hopes of saving her become impracticable.

The Juno is hauled close into Coddington Cove, has landed her Guns, (for Batteries) Provisions, and some other Stores.

The Orpheus and Cerberus are hauled behind Dyer's Island, and have landed their Guns, Ammunition, Provisions, &c.

The Lark is off Arnold's Point, hauled close in, and has landed her Guns, Provisions, &c. and this Morning Captain Smith informed me he had a Battery for 12 Guns nearly compleat.

The Falcon is in the inner Harbour; as I find she cannot now perform the Service I intended for her, (which was pushing through) I have given Captain Harmood Directions to land his Guns, Ammunition, Provisions, &c.

The King's-fisher landed two of her Guns, some Ammunition, and all her Provisions; but on the two French Frigates of 36 Guns each getting under Weigh, and standing towards her, Captain Christian thought proper to set the Kingsfisher on Fire, as he did the Galleys, about Two o'Clock on the 30th Instant.

Having neither seen or heard any Thing of the Sphynx, since her sailing to cruize between this Port and Block Island, as mentioned in my Letter of the 27th Instant, I am in Hopes she has discovered the French Fleet, and proceeded to join your Lordship.

July 30. In the Morning about Six o'Clock a French Ship of two Decks ran up the Naragansset Passage; the Batteries on Fox-hill fired at her and hulled her (as I am informed) three Times; she returned the Fire, proceeded on, and anchored off the North End of Connanicut In the Evening another Ship of two Decks ran up.

July 31. At Day-break the two Ships of the Line in the Narragansset Passage were discovered turning down, and about Nine o'Clock anchored, the Ebb Tide being done. The Fleet without were under weigh all Night, but anchored again about Eleven o'Clock, in their former Situation. The Frigates in the Seconnet Passage still remain in the same Situation.

On the Determination of General Sir Robert Pigot to defend the South Part of the Island, in Case of an Attack, and draw his Force into as small a Body as possible; in which Case, the Guns, Provisions, &c, landed from the advanced Ships, must necessarily have fallen into the Enemy's Hands, I have directed, (agreeable to his Desire) the Captains Smith, Dalrymple, Hudson, and Symons, to use the utmost Dispatch in getting on board their Guns, Provisions, &c. and to join me in the inner Harbour, without a Moment's Loss of Time: I have the Pleasure to acquaint your Lordship they are as forward as Time will permit; and if the Wind is Northerly, I am in great Hopes will join me Tomorrow.

I have prepared some small Vessels with Combustibles to act against the Enemy, if there should be the least Probability of their succeeding.

As I think it of the utmost Importance your Lordship should be acquainted with our Situation, I have sent this by a good rowing Boat, dispatched by Major-General Sir Robert Pigot, and by a Person in whom he reposes an entire Confidence.

I shall give your Lordship every Intelligence in my Power from Time to Time, relative to the Enemy's Ships, and Situation of this Place.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
J. BRISBANE.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Brisbane to the Viscount Howe, dated Flora, Newport, August 2, 1778.

MY LORD,

SINCE my last of the 29th of July, in which is contained the Proceedings of the Ships until the 31st, on the 2d of August in the Morning, the following Intelligence was received and communicated to me by Major-General Sir Robert Pigot; That the Enemy mean to make Three different Landings; One from Bristol, to the North End of the Island; Second from Seconnet Shore; Third from the Ships; and another Body to be assembled at Connanicut: The Two first Embarkations they report will be 15,000 Men; the latter 10,000. General Arnold is on Board the Fleet, and the French General La Fayette: Three Brigades are arrived at Providence, Glover's, Vernon's, and Poon's: The French Fleet are to come into the Harbour, and to garrison Connanicut, and fortify the Dumplins. Wednesday or Thursday they intend every Thing shall be ready; they have Mortars as well as Artillery; most of the Militia came as Volunteers; but the General acquaints me, the Character of the Person who brought this is very doubtful, and his Accounts in general exaggerated.

The Seamen belonging to the Kingsfisher and Galleys are disposed of to the different Batteries; and the Fire Vessels got out of the South End of Goat Island, under the Care of Lieutenant Stanhope, of the Pigot Galley.

The Orpheus, Lark and Cerberus are come down and anchored; the Two former in the inner Harbour, and the latter between Fest Island and Blue Rocks to guard that Passage.

The Tranſports are all hauled to the Wharfs, and prepared to ſcuttle and cut away their Maſts.

The General deſired the Juno might remain in Coddington Cove, as her Guns are wanted for Batteries near that Place.

Two French Ships of the Line ſtill remain in Narraganſet; Two Frigates in the Seconnet; the Remainder of the Fleet without, off the Harbour's Mouth, with a Number of Small Craft conſtantly cruizing backwards and forwards.

I have diſpatched this by Mr. Jones, late Maſter of the Kingsfiſher, who has offered his Service to proceed in a Whale Boat from Sachueſt Beach, in order, if poſſible, to avoid the Vigilance of the Enemy's Cruizers.

I have the Honor to be,
With great Regard,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
J. BRISBANE.

The French Fleet are anchored between Church Point, which forms the Weſt End of Eaſton's Beach and Brenton's Ledge, without any Form, the Southernmoſt Five Miles from the Land.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Briſbane to the Viſcount Howe, dated Flora, Newport, Auguſt 3, 1778.

MY LORD,

I HAVE juſt now the Honor of both your Lordſhip's Letters of the 29th and 30th of July, by Meſſrs. Furnival and Jann, who arrived within two Hours of each other; and beg Leave to acquaint you, the Force under my Direction has been employed, from Time to Time, as the General has deſired; and was drawn into the inner Harbour, except the Cerberus, who was lying between Peſt Iſland and the Blue Rocks to ſtop that Paſſage: But on receiving your Lordſhip's Diſpatches, they have proceeded up the Middle Channel again; the Lark off Arnold's Point; the Orpheus off Dyer's Iſland; the Cerberus below it, agreeable to the General's Deſire.

As to the Time the Garriſon may be able to ſuſtain the Attempts of the Enemy, is, the General ſays, very uncertain, and depends upon the Numbers they throw in. With Reſpect to the Nature of their hoſtile Operations, there are two Ships of the Line up the Narraganſet Paſſage; two Frigates, a large Brig, and two Sloops in the Seconnet; the reſt, conſiſting of ten Sail of the Line, and one Frigate, are ſtill at Anchor without any Form, between Church's Point (which forms the Weſt Side of Eaſton's Breach) and Brenton's Reef; the Southermoſt at about five Miles Diſtance from the Iſland: The other Frigate is ſuppoſing to be cruizing off Montock Point.

This Morning I cauſed five Tranſports to be ſunk in the Paſſage between Goat Iſland and the Blue Rocks, to prevent the Approach of the Enemy too near the North Battery, ſo as to attack it with Advantage. And five more Tranſports are proceeding out, in order to be ſunk between Goat Iſland and Roſe Iſland for the ſame Purpoſe.

The Moment I am convinced your Lordſhip is off, I will uſe every poſſible Means to get a Boat with an Officer to you.

Meſſrs. Furnival and Jann, were both chaſed by the Small Veſſels; the former eſcaped and got his Sloop in; the latter run on Shore on Eaſton's Beach.

I think it proper to acquaint your Lordſhip, the following is the Signal ſettled between General Clinton and General Pigot.

If an Engliſh Fleet appears off, the Enemy being in the Port, you are to hoiſt on Engliſh Red Enſign on Beaver's Tail; if not in Poſſeſſion of that Ground, on Caſtle Point.

I have diſpatched this by Mr. Jann, in a Whale Boat to your Lordſhip.

I have the Honor to be,
With great Reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,
J. BRISBANE.

It is impoſſible at preſent, the Winds hanging ſo much to the Southward, for a Sailing Veſſel to get out; and the Mouth of the Harbour ſo vigilantly guarded; but ſhould there be any Opportunity, I ſhall embrace it, and diſpatch Furnival.

J B.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Briſbane to the Viſcount Howe, dated Newport, Rhode Iſland, Auguſt 9, 1778.

MY LORD,

THE Moment a Fleet appeared, which I had every Reaſon to ſuppoſe was your Lordſhip's, I diſpatched Lieutenant Saumarez, who was on the Spot, to give you the earlieſt Account of our Situation.

Captain Harmood will acquaint your Lordſhip particularly of every Thing you may wiſh to be acquainted with.

The Toulon Fleet under the Command of the Count d'Eſtaing, entered this Harbour Yeſterday Afternoon, about Four o'Clock, under a very heavy and ſmart Fire from the Batteries at Brenton's Point, Goat Iſland, and North End of the Town, which they paſſed, and are now at an Anchor between Goat Iſland and Connanicut, pretty cloſe to the Shore: The Admiral is about three Quarters of a Mile to the Southward of Gould Iſland, and the reſt of the Ships, conſiſting of Ten Sail of the Line, in a Line ahead towards the North End of Connanicut.

There are two Sail of the Line in the Narraganſet Paſſage, and two Frigates in the Seconnet Paſſage.

They have been landing Men on Connanicut from the Ships all this Morning, I ſuppoſe with an Intent to throw up Batteries; but are now taking them off.

I have the Honor to be,
With great Reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
J. BRISBANE.

The Frigates being all deſtroyed, and a Number of the Tranſports ſunk, the Seamen belonging to them ſhall be ready to attend your Lordſhip, wherever you ſhall pleaſe to order them. Likewiſe the Surgeons of the different Frigates are in waiting to receive your Lordſhip's Directions.

J. BRISBANE.

I have ſent your Lordſhip Pilots for the Seconnet Paſſage, as well as the Middle.

Iſis, off Sandy Hook, Auguſt 18, 1778.

MY LORD,

I Beg Leave to acquaint you, That on Sunday laſt the 16th Inſtant, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, on my Return to New York, after having been ſeparated from your Lordſhip by the late Gale of Wind, Sandy Hook then bearing W. by N. Diſtance Twenty Leagues, we fell in with a French Ship of 74 Guns, with whom an Action commenced, which laſted One Hour and an Half, at the Expiration of which Time, the French Ship put before the Wind, leaving us in a Situation, by the Damage to our Maſts and Rigging, that diſabled us from purſuing her: The French Ship having a Flag at his Mizen Top-Maſt Head, I judged it to be a Rear-Admiral.

The Iſis has ſuffered much in her Maſts, Yards, Sails and Rigging; but I have the Pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, very little in the Hull; and had only One Man killed and Fifteen wounded in the Action.

I cannot too much expreſs my great Satisfaction on the Conduct and Bravery of the Officers and Seamen belonging to the Ship; the Volunteer Seamen from the Tranſports, commanded by the Agent Lieutenant Robert Parry; and the Light Infantry Company of the 23d Regiment under Captain Smith. I am at the ſame Time to acknowledge my Obligations for the Benefit I derived from the Aſſiſtance of Captain Furneaux, late Commander of the Syren; and the Example of the Marquis of Lindſey, his Lordſhip and Captain Furneaux doing me the Honor to embark as Volunteers in the Iſis, when we ſailed laſt from this Port.

I am, with the greateſt Reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
Humble ſervant,
JOHN RAYNOR.

The Viſcount Howe.

Eagle, Sandy Hook, Auguſt 18, 1778.

THE Packet which I found waiting to put to Sea with the General's Diſpatches not being yet ſailed, I have Opportunity to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the Monmouth anchored this Morning off

off of the Hook. Captain Collingwood parted from Vice-Admiral Byron the 4th of laſt Month, in the Gale of Wind which ſeparated the Cornwall from the Vice-Admiral, as related in my former Diſpatch.

The Main Maſt of the Monmouth appears to have been ſprung on the Paſſage; and, for Want of a proper Main Top Maſt to replace the Two which were rendered unſerviceable on the Voyage, a Fore Top Maſt has been ſubſtituted. It is yet hoped the Defect in the Main Maſt may be aſſiſted by proper Expedients for the preſent Uſe.

Eagle, off Sandy Hook, Auguſt 24, 1778.

I HAVE Opportunity, in Addition to the Contents of my other Diſpatches by the Eagle Packet, to let you know I have received Advice, from the different Frigates ſent towards Rhode Iſland, that Eleven Sail, including the Two diſmaſted Ships, of the French Squadron, arrived and anchored without the Harbour of Rhode Iſland in the Evening of the 20th; in which Situation they were left late on the 21ſt.

The diſabled Ships, the Iſis excepted, are now ſo nearly completed, that I am moving over the Bar, and propoſe putting to Sea with the Reſt of the Squadron To-day; for affording ſuch Aſſiſtance to the Garriſon at Newport as Circumſtances may admit.

Eagle at Sea, Auguſt 25, 1778.

I HAVE this Moment received Intelligence that the French Squadron put to Sea from before the Port of Rhode Iſland, on the 22d in the Morning, before Break of Day.

Judging the Enemy's Deſtination may be for Boſton, I ſhall proceed to paſs within the Shoals of George's Bank, for endeavonring to intercept them on their ſuſpected Route.

Eagle, off New-York, Sept. 12, 1778.

SIR,

BY the Eagle Packet I tranſmitted an Account of my Proceedings with the Squadron aſſembled at New-York, until the Time the Ships were refitted, and in a Condition to put to Sea again, in Queſt of the Toulon Squadron, then returned off Rhode-Iſland. I had an Opportunity, by the ſame Conveyance, to acquaint you, for the Lords Commiſſioners further Information, that upon receiving Intelligence, on the 25th paſt, of a ſubſequent Movement of the Enemy, who had quitted Rhode Iſland the 22d, I directed my Courſe immediately for Boſton, where I concluded they would repair to refit their diſabled Ships. The Duplicates of thoſe Diſpatches are forwarded herewith.

Entering Boſton Bay the 30th, I found the Enemy had preceded me in their Arrival, probably but a very ſhort Time, and were already in the Port.

Meaning to view their Poſition the next Morning, I was prevented therein by the Misfortune to the St. Alban's, of being run on Shore when putting in Stays during the Night, very near the Point of Cape Cod, where the great Depth of Water adjacent to the Beach afforded little previous Notice of the Danger. The Weather proving very temperate in the mean Time, the Ship was got afloat again before the enſuing Night, without apparent Damage, or other Loſs beſides the two Bower Anchors, which it was neceſſary to cut away for lightening the Ship, and, being dropt cloſe in to the Shore, they could not be recovered by any Means the Time would admit of having then attempted.

The Stores and other Furniture taken out for relieving the Ship being replaced next Morning, I proceeded on, with the Wind in the South-Weſt Quarter towards Boſton; and arrived off the Entrance of the Port, in the Evening of the 1ſt Inſtant.

The Poſition of the Enemy's Ships advanced farther within the Port ſince the Evening of the 30th, and covered by the Works conſtructed on the Points of the Shore, adjacent to the Anchorage in the Nantaſket Road and Channel, indicating their intended Stay there; and deeming every Attempt againſt them ineligible in that Situation, I no longer poſtponed my Return to the Southward, for affording the Aſſiſtance which might be adjudged expedient to cooperate in the General's Meaſures, for the timely Succour of the Garriſon of Newport, and left the Boſton Coaſt the next Morning.

On my Approach to Rhode Iſland the 4th Inſtant, I received Notice that the Rebel Army had diſcontinued their Operations againſt the Garriſon at Newport, conſequent of the Departure of the French Squadron, and evacuated the Iſland entirely on the 30th paſt; the Reinforcement conducted by Sir Henry Clinton from New York arriving too late to join in the Attack of the Rebel Force, before they had effected their Retreat.

I met off of Rhode Iſland with the Armament, deſtined by the Commander in Chief of the Land Forces, to make a Deſcent on the Coaſt, adjacent to the Harbour of Bedford the Troops under the Direction of Major General Grey, and the Tranſports with the Frigates for their Protection, conducted by Captain Fanſhaw, of whoſe Ability the Major General expreſſes himſelf in Terms of particular Eſteem on that Occaſion.

I remained off of Rhode Iſland in the mean Time, and having received the Report from Captain Fanſhaw, intended to continue with the Squadron in that Situation, until the Tranſports were returned up Long Iſland Sound, on their Courſe back to New York. But the Wind changing to the Eaſtward in the Morning of the 9th, and the Appearance of the Weather becoming very unfavourable, I ſtood to Sea immediately, to diſengage the Ships of War from the hazardous Intricacies of the Navigation on that Part of the Coaſt. Commodore Hotham had been a few Days before ordered into Rhode Iſland, with the Centurion, Preſton, and St. Alban's, to take off the Seamen and Naval Stores landed from the Frigates deſtroyed when the French Squadron entered the Harbour. And the Crew of the Monmouth becoming very ſickly, that Ship was left early in the Morning of the 9th, to proceed for New York, before the Alteration of the Weather had induced me to quit the Coaſt as before-mentioned.

Being forced to the Southward in conſequence, I proceeded when the Weather moderated for Sandy Hook, and paſſed the Bar Yeſterday.

The Ships of Vice-Admiral Byron's Squadron named in the Margin * had got into this Port with Rear-Admiral Parker, the 29th paſt, in a very impaired State, both with reſpect to their Furniture and Men. By an advice Boat I am informed from the Vice-Admiral of his arrival at Halifax, and future Intentions contained in the Duplicate of his Diſpatch to you of the 27th paſt, left unſealed for my Peruſal, and forwarded herewith.

The Aids which can be provided here, for putting thoſe Ships into the beſt State of Service, are in Progreſs with all the Expedition the Circumſtances of the Port will admit. And the greater Part of the Reinforcement aſſigned for this Station being now arrived, I ſurrender to Rear-Admiral Gambier the Powers I have been furniſhed with by the Lords Commiſſioners to deliver to him, in caſe my State of Health ſhould no longer permit me to retain the Direction of the Naval Department on this Station, to be exerciſed by him in the Abſence of a ſuperior Officer.

Under ſuch Neceſſity, I propoſe returning to England as ſoon as I have collected the ſeveral Particulars reſpecting the State of the Fleet, which I conceive will be requiſite for their Lordſhips earlieſt Information.

Vice-Admiral Byron remarking, in the Report of his Proceedings, that he did not meet with any Cruizers from the Fleet, before nor after he diſcovered the French Squadron; I am to obſerve, that the Centurion, Daphne, Maidſtone, and Senegal, were nevertheleſs then at Sea, ſtationed from fifteen to thirty Leagues S. E. from Sandy Hook, expreſsly for the Purpoſe to which he alludes. An equal Number of Ships had been alſo placed on the Route to Halifax, where (previous to the Junction of the Cornwall) I was only prepared to expect his Arrival, according to the Tenor of his Orders communicated in your Letters of the 2d of May, and 5th of the ſucceeding Month.

The Senegal has been ſince miſſing, together with the Thunder Bomb, which was prevented from getting into New York by the Gale of Wind which

* Royal Oak, Conqueror, Fame, Sultan, Bedford, and Graſton.